

DIGITAL CAMERA

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a digital camera, and
5 more particularly to a digital camera having an imaging device
displaced by a piezoelectric element.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A higher image quality is demanded in the digital
10 camera. To obtain an image of high quality, many pixels of
a solid state imaging device are set, and a longer reading
time is required. Accordingly, a pixel shifting technique
is proposed recently in order to obtain a higher picture
quality by a smaller number of pixels.

15 Various techniques about power source circuit for an
optical camera are disclosed. For example, a power source
circuit for camera is disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent
No. 5-165080, and in this power source circuit for camera
incorporating an oscillating wave motor and a flash device,
20 a first voltage to be applied to a piezoelectric element of
the oscillating wave motor for operating the mechanism in
the camera, and a second voltage for operating the flash
device are changed over by an output voltage changeover
circuit depending on each operation by composing a boosting
25 circuit by using a pair of boosting transformers, a switching

element, an oscillation control circuit, and an output voltage changeover circuit, and it is designed to drive an ultrasonic motor for film take-up, an ultrasonic motor for lens driving, and a stroboscope circuit.

5 The power source circuit for camera disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 7-301843 comprises a stroboscope emission device for stroboscope emission, a capacitor for accumulating emission energy for emitting this stroboscope emission device, charging means for boosting the 10 supply voltage of the battery, and charging the capacitor by the boosted voltage, an actuator provided in the camera, a drive circuit for driving the actuator, changeover means for supplying either the emission energy accumulated in the capacitor or the energy from the power source battery 15 selectively to the actuator or the drive circuit, supply voltage detecting means for detecting the supply voltage, temperature measuring means for detecting the environmental temperature of the camera, and control means for controlling the changeover means by selecting either the capacitor or 20 the supply voltage on the basis of the supply voltage detected by the supply voltage detecting means and the environmental temperature detected by the temperature measuring means, in which the capacitor for accumulating the stroboscope emission energy is used as the power source, and the driving 25 source for the lens driving mechanism of camera and film feed

mechanism is obtained.

However, in the power source circuit for camera disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 5-165080, a large circuit scale is required because the output changeover 5 function is needed in the boosting circuit. In the power source circuit for camera disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 7-301843, only the technique of driving the lens driving mechanism of camera and the film feed mechanism is disclosed by using the capacitor for accumulating the 10 stroboscope emission energy as the power source, and nothing is proposed about the power source technology of the piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 It is an object thereof to present a digital camera capable of operating the piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, without requiring any particular boosting circuit in the digital camera and provides a digital camera capable of obtaining an image of 20 high definition.

To achieve the object, according to one aspect of this invention, a digital camera for acquiring image data by taking a subject image comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, and a piezoelectric element for displacing 25 the imaging device, in which energy accumulating means for

supplying an electric power to other unit is used as an electric power supply source for the piezoelectric element.

Ins 01 > According to another aspect of this invention, in the digital camera according to one aspect of this invention, 5 in which the energy accumulating means is composed of a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, and the piezoelectric element is charged by the energy accumulated in this main capacitor.

Ins 02 > According to still another aspect of this invention, 10 a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope 15 emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the control means controls to take a first image by charging the 20 piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device.

Ins 03 > According to still another aspect of this invention, 25 a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels

comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope

5 emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the switching means includes a charge adjusting circuit for

10 stopping the charging operation when the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element becomes a specified value to hold this charged voltage, and restarting charging operation when the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element becomes lower than a specified value, and the control means controls

15 to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device.

Insai *Con* *20* According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope

25 emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the

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piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for 5 turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element, a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and comparing means for comparing the charged voltage in the 10 piezoelectric element detected by the detecting means and a reference voltage, the charging switch circuit turns on or off charging of the piezoelectric element on the basis of the result of comparison by the comparing means, and the control means controls to take a first image by charging the 15 piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device.

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According to still another aspect of this invention, 20 a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope 25 emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the

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piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the control means controls so as to stop the charging operation when the 5 piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, and to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device.

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According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by 15 the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, and also controlling 20 to stop the charging operation when the piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, in which the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the 25 piezoelectric element, and a detecting circuit for detecting

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the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls to turn on or off the charging switch circuit on the basis of the detected voltage of the detecting circuit, and to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device.

Ins a 7 According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the control means controls to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device.

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According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a

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piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the

5 piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the switching means includes a charge adjusting circuit for stopping the charging operation when the charged voltage in
10 the piezoelectric element becomes a specified value to hold this charged voltage, and restarting charging operation when the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element becomes lower than a specified value, and the control means controls to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging
15 device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device.

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According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a
20 piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the
25 switching means for controlling the charging and discharging

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sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element, a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and comparing means for comparing the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element detected by the detecting means and a reference voltage, the charging switch circuit turns on or off charging of the piezoelectric element on the basis of the result of comparison by the comparing means, and the control means controls to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device.

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According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, in which the control

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means controls so as to stop the charging operation when the piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, and to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device.

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According to still another aspect of this invention, a digital camera capable of taking an image by shifting pixels comprises imaging device for taking a subject image, a piezoelectric element for displacing the imaging device, switching means for charging the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharging the piezoelectric element, and control means for controlling the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, and also controlling to stop the charging operation when the piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, in which the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element, and a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls to turn on or off the charging switch circuit on the basis of the detected voltage of the detecting circuit, and to take a first image in a state not displacing

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the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device.

Other objects and features of this invention will
5 become understood from the following description with
reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a structure of a
10 digital camera using an imaging device according to the
invention.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram showing a mounting
structure of piezoelectric element in imaging block in Fig.
1.

15 Fig. 3 is a flowchart explaining an image taking
operation by shifting pixels.

Fig. 4 is a timing chart explaining the driving and
transfer of imaging device, and the charging and discharging
timing of piezoelectric element.

20 Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of a
piezoelectric element charging circuit for automatically
terminating the charging operation into the piezoelectric
element.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the charging and
25 discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element charging

circuit in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a circuit diagram showing the structure of piezoelectric element charging circuit in the case of control of charging stop to the piezoelectric element by a system controller.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element charging circuit in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a timing chart explaining the driving and transfer of imaging device, and the charging and discharging timing of piezoelectric element, in the case of taking a first image in discharged state of the piezoelectric element and taking a second image in charged state of the piezoelectric element.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, preferred embodiments of the digital camera of the invention are described in detail below.

20 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a digital camera of the invention. The digital camera 1 shown in Fig. 1 mainly comprises an imaging block 2 for taking a subject image to obtain analog image data, a signal processing block 3 for processing the digital image data digitized from the analog 25 image data obtained in this imaging block 2, and issuing

outside, and a stroboscope circuit 4.

In this digital camera 1, an A/D converter 5 for converting analog image data into digital data is provided between the imaging block 2 and the signal processing block 3, and the signal processing block 3 includes a signal generator 7 for generating a signal depending on the manipulation of mode switch or the like not shown, and issuing the signal to the signal processing block 3.

The imaging block 2 includes an optical lens 20, and an imaging unit 21 provided movably according to the control of the signal processing block 3. The imaging unit 21 includes a shutter mechanism (mechanical shutter or diaphragm) 22 for shielding the light entering the lens 20 by optical mechanism, an imaging device 23 such as CCD for receiving the light entering the lens 20 and converting into an electrical signal (analog image data), and a piezoelectric element 24 for supporting this imaging device 23, moving the photo detecting surface of the imaging device 23 parallel to the imaging surface, and changing the imaging range of the same subject to shift the pixels. The output of the imaging device 23 is supplied into the A/D converter 5.

The signal processing block 3 comprises, for example, a system controller 30, a sensor data output unit 31, a memory group 32 composed of a plurality of memories, a pixel shifting

unit 33, and others.

~~Ins ①②~~ The system controller 30 is coupled to the units of the imaging unit 21 of the imaging block 2, stroboscope circuit 4, A/D converter 5, sensor data output unit 31, memory group 32, pixel shifting processing unit 33, piezoelectric element charging circuit 6, and signal generator 7, and controls the operation depending on the imaging operation, stroboscope emission operation, A/D conversion, read/write of memory, pixel shifting, and key input.

10 The system controller 30 is composed of microcomputer and others, and executes control and operation of each unit by operating the microcomputer according to the programs stored in the ROM.

15 The sensor data output unit 31 is coupled to the output of the A/D converter 5, and receives the image data, and issues the input digital image data to any one of the memories of the memory group 32 in a later stage according to the control of the system controller 30.

20 The memory group 32 has a plurality of memories, and depending on the control of the system controller 30, one memory is used for storing image data for one image taking, or the digital image data is read out from one memory, and is supplied into the pixel shifting processing unit 33 in a later stage.

25 The pixel shifting processing unit 33 shifts pixels

on the basis of the digital image data supplied from the memory group 32, and more specifically, depending on the pixel deviation amount (for example, pixel 1/2 pitch) when the imaging range is changed by the piezoelectric element 5 24, the same subject is enhanced in picture quality, and finally the image data for one image is obtained.

The output of the pixel shifting processing unit 33 is connected to an external terminal not shown, and is connected to an external device such as personal computer, 10 and is sent out.

INS A/3 The stroboscope circuit 4 is a circuit for emit a stroboscope by the control of the system controller 30, and comprises a stroboscope emission circuit 41 having reflector and discharge tube for stroboscope emission, a main 15 capacitor 42 for supplying energy to the stroboscope emission circuit 41, a main capacitor charging circuit 43 for charging the main capacitor 42, and others.

INS A/4 The piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 charges the piezoelectric element 24 of the imaging unit 21 by using 20 the main capacitor 42 of the stroboscope circuit 4 as secondary power source, by the control of the system controller 30.

The signal generator 7 includes a release key for imaging by actuating an electronic shutter or shutter 25 mechanism 22, and mode switches for setting various modes.

The piezoelectric element 24 is explained. Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram showing a mounting structure of the piezoelectric element 24 in the imaging block 2. The laminate type piezoelectric element 24 has one end connected 5 to a substrate 26A, and supports a device holder 25 supporting the imaging device 23 at other end. The device holder 25 moves in the arrow direction by the operation of the piezoelectric element 24. While the piezoelectric element 24 is not charged, the imaging device 23 is at the position 10 of P in the diagram, and when the piezoelectric element 24 is charged, the piezoelectric element is extended, and the imaging device 23 is displaced to the position of X. When the piezoelectric element 24 is discharged, it returns to the position of P. The displacement extent (X-P) of the 15 piezoelectric element 24 may be, for example, defined to be 1/2 pixel.

The piezoelectric element 24 changes the imaging range (shifting operation of pixels of the piezoelectric element 24) in horizontal, vertical or diagonal direction, depending 20 on the mounting angle in the imaging block 2.

Referring now to Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the pixel shifting imaging operation of the digital camera having such structure is explained. Fig. 3 is a flowchart explaining an image taking operation by shifting pixels of the digital 25 camera, and Fig. 4 is a timing chart explaining the driving

and transfer of the imaging device 23, and the charging and discharging timing of piezoelectric element 24. In the diagram, (a) shows operating states of the digital camera, (b) shows vertical synchronous signal (VD), (c) shows charge 5 sweep pulse (SUB), (d) shows operation of mechanical shutter, (e) shows charge transfer (CCDOUT) of the imaging device 23, and (f) shows the voltage applied to the piezoelectric element 24.

In Fig. 3, while monitoring as shown in Fig. 4 (a), 10 when the release key of the signal generator 7 is pressed, as shown in Fig. 4 (f), the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 starts charging of the piezoelectric element 24 by using the main capacitor 42 as the secondary power source depending on the control signal of the system controller 30 15 (step S101). The piezoelectric element charging circuit 6, when charging the piezoelectric element 24 up to a prescribed voltage, terminates charging of the piezoelectric element 24 (step 102) automatically (see Fig. 5) or depending on the control signal from the system controller 30 (see Fig. 7). 20 The constitution of the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 for terminating charging of the piezoelectric element 24 automatically or depending on the control signal from the system controller 30 is explained below. By this charging, the piezoelectric element 24 is extended, and the 25 imaging device 23 is displaced by a specified extent (to the

position of X in Fig. 2).

Consequently, as shown in Fig. 4 (d), the system controller 30 closes the mechanical shutter, and takes a first image (step S103). After taking the first image, as shown in Fig. 4 (e), the electric charge is transferred from the imaging device 23 in the sequence of odd line (Odd signal) and even line (Even signal). After this transfer, the image data is written into the memory for the first image in the memory group 32 according to the control of the system controller 30. After completion of transfer of the electric charge from the imaging device 23, as shown in Fig. 4 (d), the system controller 30 opens the mechanical shutter.

Then, as shown in Fig. 4 (f), the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 starts discharging of the piezoelectric element 24 (step S104) depending on the control signal of the system controller 30. By this discharge, the piezoelectric element 24 is expanded, and the imaging device 23 returns to the original position (position P in Fig. 2). When discharging of the piezoelectric element 24 is over (step S105), as shown in Fig. 4 (d), the system controller 30 opens the mechanical shutter and takes a second image (step S106). After taking the second image, as shown in Fig. 4 (e), the electric charge is transferred from the imaging device 23 in the sequence of odd line (Odd signal) and even line (Even signal). The image data obtained from the second

image taking is transferred same as in the case of the first image taking, and is written into a different memory from the memory of the first image in the memory group 32 according to the control of the system controller 30.

5 The pixel shifting processing unit 33 enhances the picture quality in the same subject depending on the pixel shift amount (for example, pixel 1/2 pitch) when the imaging range is changed by the piezoelectric element 24, on the basis of the digital image data taken by the first image and the
10 digital image data taken by the second image supplied from the memory group 32, and finally the image data for one picture is obtained.

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a structure of the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 for automatically terminating the charging operation into the piezoelectric element 24. The piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 comprises, as shown in the diagram, a charging switch circuit 61 for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element 24 on the basis of the output of a comparator 64, a discharging switch circuit 62 for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element 24, a voltage dividing resistance 63 for detecting the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24, the comparator 64 for comparing the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24 and the reference voltage, and a
20 25 comparator power source switch circuit 65 for turning on or

off supply of power source to the comparator 64.

As mentioned above, the energy charged in the main capacitor 42 is used as the secondary power source of the piezoelectric element 24. First, the operation of charging 5 the piezoelectric element 24 is explained. To charge the piezoelectric element 24, when a control signal of H level is supplied from the system controller 30 to SW1 of the comparator power source switch circuit 65, the comparator power source switch circuit 65 supplies power source to the 10 comparator 64.

The comparator 64 compares the detected voltage VP obtained by dividing the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24 by the voltage dividing resistance 63, and the reference voltage (Vref), and when the voltage VP of the 15 piezoelectric element 24 is less than the reference voltage (Vref), a signal of H level is issued to the charging switch circuit 61. The charging switch circuit 61 is turned on when a signal of H level is entered from the comparator 64, and charging from the main capacitor 42 to the piezoelectric 20 element 24 is started. The reference voltage (Vref) may be either fixed voltage, or variable voltage controlled by the system controller 30.

When charging into the piezoelectric element 24 is advanced until the detected voltage VP of the voltage 25 dividing resistance 63 becomes equal to the reference

voltage (Vref), the output level of the comparator 64 to the charging switch circuit 61 becomes L level, and the charging switch circuit 61 is turned off, and charging into the piezoelectric element 24 is terminated automatically.

5 The operation of discharging the piezoelectric element 24 is explained below. When discharging the piezoelectric element 24, the system controller 30 issues a control signal of L level to SW1 of the comparator power source switch circuit 65 to turn off the comparator power source switch circuit 65, and supply of power source to the comparator 64 is cut off, and a control signal of H level is issued to SW2 of the discharging switch circuit 62 to turn on the discharging switch circuit 62, thereby discharging the electric charge accumulated in the piezoelectric element 24
10 15 to the ground.

 In this case, supply of power source to the comparator 64 is controlled by the control of SW1, but it is also possible to turn on the reference voltage (Vref) by the control of SW1. The illustration of circuit configuration in such case
20 is omitted.

 Referring next to Fig. 6, the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 in Fig. 5 is explained. Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element
25 charging circuit 6 in Fig. 5. In the diagram, (a) shows the

detected voltage VP obtained by dividing the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24 by the voltage dividing resistance 63, (b) shows a control signal entered from the system controller 30 into SW1 of the comparator power source switch circuit 65, and (c) shows a control signal entered from the system controller 30 into SW2 of the charging switch circuit 61.

In Fig. 6, the initial state of the voltage value of the piezoelectric element 24 is 0 V. The system controller 30 issues a control signal of H level to SW1 at time t_1 , and starts charging of the piezoelectric element 24. After start of charging, at time t_2 , converging at $VP = V_{ref}$, charging of the piezoelectric element 24 is stopped automatically. In this state, a first image is taken. Later, the system controller 30 sets the control signal to SW1 to L level, and at time t_3 , a control signal of H level is issued to SW2, and the piezoelectric element 24 is discharged. After completion of discharging, when becoming $VP = 0$ V, a second image is taken.

Fig. 7 is a circuit diagram showing the structure of the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 in the case of control of charging stop to the piezoelectric element 24 by the system controller 30. The piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 comprises, as shown in the diagram, a charging switch circuit 66 for turning on or off charging

into the piezoelectric element 24 from the main capacitor 42 by the control of the system controller 30, a discharging switch circuit 67 for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element 24 by the control of the system controller 30, and a voltage dividing resistance 68 for detecting the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24.

As mentioned above, the energy charged in the main capacitor 42 is used as the secondary power source of the piezoelectric element 24. To charge the piezoelectric element 24, the system controller 30 issues a control signal of H level to SW3 of the charging switch circuit 66, and the charging switch circuit 66 is turned on, and charging from the main capacitor 42 into the piezoelectric element 24 is started.

On the other hand, a detected voltage VP' obtained by dividing the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24 by the voltage dividing resistance 68 is issued to the system controller 30. The system controller 30 converts the entered detected voltage VP' into digital data by a built-in A/D converter, and acquires as detected voltage data, and judges if it is a specified voltage value or not. The system controller 30, when the piezoelectric element 24 is charged up to the specified voltage value, issues a control signal of L level to SW3 of the charging switch circuit 66, and turns off the charging switch circuit 66 to terminate the charging.

of the piezoelectric element 24, thereby maintaining the high potential of the piezoelectric element 24.

The operation of discharging the piezoelectric element 24 is explained. When discharging the piezoelectric element 24, the system controller 30 issues a control signal of H level to SW4 of the discharging switch circuit 67 to turn on the discharging switch circuit 67, and the electric charge accumulated in the piezoelectric element 24 is discharged to the ground.

Referring to Fig. 8, the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 in Fig. 7 is explained. Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 in Fig. 7. In the diagram, (a) shows the detected voltage VP' obtained by dividing the voltage of the piezoelectric element 24 by the voltage dividing resistance 68, (b) shows a control signal entered from the system controller 30 into SW3 of the charging switch circuit 66, and (c) shows a control signal entered from the system controller 30 into SW4 of the discharging switch circuit 67.

In Fig. 8, the initial state of the voltage value of the piezoelectric element 24 is 0 V. In the case of $VP' = Va$, it is supposed that the piezoelectric element 24 is charged to a specified voltage. The system controller 30 issues a control signal of H level to SW3 at time $t1'$, and

starts charging of the piezoelectric element 24. After start of charging, at time t_2' , achieving $V_P' = V_a$, when the piezoelectric element 24 is charged up to the specified voltage value, the system controller 30 stops charging of 5 the piezoelectric element 24 by issuing a control signal of L level to SW3. In this state, a first image is taken. Later, the system controller 30 issues a control signal of H level to SW4 at time t_3' , and discharges the piezoelectric element 24. After completion of discharging of the piezoelectric 10 element 24, when becoming $V_P = 0$ V, a second image is taken.

INS A15 As explained herein, since the main capacitor 42 for stroboscope emission is used as the electric power supply source for the piezoelectric element 24, without particularly preparing the boosting circuit in the digital 15 camera, the piezoelectric element can be operated.

INS A16 *cont* In the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 7, at the time of taking images by shifting pixels, the piezoelectric element 24 is charged by the energy accumulated in the main capacitor 42 for stroboscope 20 emission, or the piezoelectric element 24 is discharged, and the system controller 30 controls the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6, and controls the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element 24, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without 25 particularly preparing the boosting circuit in the digital

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cam* camera, and an image of high definition is obtained.

In the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 shown in Fig. 5, moreover, at the time of taking images by shifting pixels, the charging operation is stopped when the charged 5 voltage of the piezoelectric element becomes as specified, and this charged voltage is held, and when the charged voltage of the piezoelectric element drops below the specified value, the charging operation is restarted, so that the load of the system controller 30 can be lessened.

10 The piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 shown in Fig. 5 comprises the charging switch circuit 61 for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element 24, the discharging switch circuit 62 for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element 24, the voltage 15 dividing resistance 63 for detecting the charged voltage of the piezoelectric element 24, and the comparator 64 for comparing the charged voltage of the piezoelectric element 24 detected by the voltage dividing resistance 63 and the reference voltage, and the charging switch circuit 61 turns 20 on or off charging of the piezoelectric element 24 on the basis of the result of comparison of the comparator 64, so that the piezoelectric element charging circuit can be realized in a simple structure.

25 In the piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 shown in Fig. 7, at the time of taking images by shifting pixels,

the system controller 30 stops the charging operation when the piezoelectric element 24 reaches the specified voltage, and therefore the charging end can be controlled by the system controller 30, so that the piezoelectric element charging 5 circuit can be realized in a small circuit structure.

The piezoelectric element charging circuit 6 shown in Fig. 7 comprises the charging switch circuit 66 for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element 24, the discharging switch circuit 67 for turning on or off 10 discharging of the piezoelectric element 24, and the voltage dividing resistance 68 for detecting the charged voltage of the piezoelectric element 24, and the system controller 64 turns on or off the charging switch circuit 66 on the basis of the detected voltage of the voltage dividing resistance 15 68, and therefore the piezoelectric element charging circuit can be realized in a simple structure, and the piezoelectric element charging circuit can be realized in a smaller circuit structure.

In the foregoing explanation, at the time of taking 20 images by shifting pixels, the first image is taken by charging the piezoelectric element 24 and displacing the imaging device 23, and the second image is taken by discharging the piezoelectric element 24 and returning the imaging device 23 to the original position, but the same 25 effects are obtained in the reverse procedure, that is, by

taking the first image by discharging the piezoelectric element 24 and taking the second image by charging the piezoelectric element 24.

Fig. 9 is a timing chart explaining the driving and transfer of the imaging device 24, and the charging and discharging timing of piezoelectric element, in the case of taking a first image in discharged state of the piezoelectric element 24 and taking a second image in charged state of the piezoelectric element 24. In the diagram, (a) shows operating states of the digital camera, (b) shows vertical synchronous signal (VD), (c) shows charge sweep pulse (SUB), (d) shows operation of mechanical shutter, (e) shows charge transfer (CCDOUT) of the imaging device 23, and (f) shows the voltage applied to the piezoelectric element 24.

While monitoring as shown in Fig. 9 (a), when the release key of the signal generator 7 is pressed, as shown in Fig. 9 (d), the system controller 30 closes the mechanical shutter, and takes a first image. In this case, the imaging device 23 is at the initial position (position P in Fig. 2). After taking the first image, as shown in Fig. 9 (e), the electric charge is transferred from the imaging device 23 in the sequence of odd line (Odd signal) and even line (Even signal).

After completion of transfer of the electric charge from the imaging device 23, as shown in Fig. 9 (d), the system

controller 30 opens the mechanical shutter, and successively, as shown in Fig. 9 (f), the piezoelectric element 24 is charged. When charging of the piezoelectric element 24 is over, as shown in Fig. 9 (d), the mechanical shutter is opened 5 to take a second image. In this case, by the charging, the piezoelectric element 24 is expanded, and the imaging device 23 is displaced by a specified extent (to be at position X in Fig. 2). After taking the second image, as shown in Fig. 9 (e), the electric charge is transferred from the imaging 10 device 23 in the sequence of odd line (Odd signal) and even line (Even signal), and the piezoelectric element 24 is discharged spontaneously.

The desired high definition image is obtained by synthesizing the first and second image data in the pixel 15 shifting processing unit 32, but if operated at high speed by the hardware, the operation in the unit of 10 seconds is needed for setting of the subject in order to obtain the next high definition image. When this synthesis process is done by the software operation of the CPU, it takes the time in 20 the unit of 10 seconds.

On the other hand, the characteristics of the piezoelectric element 24 is represented by the capacitor of about $0.2 \mu\text{F}$, and supposing the voltage dividing resistance 63 or 68 in Fig. 5 or Fig. 7 used for obtaining the detected 25 voltage VP to be 1 M_V , if charging is stopped, the

piezoelectric element 24 is spontaneously discharged in about 0.2 second. Therefore, when the second image is taken in the charged state of the piezoelectric element 24, by making use of this spontaneous discharge, the discharging 5 switch circuits 62, 67 in Fig. 5 and Fig. 7 can be omitted.

According to the experiment by the present inventors, when the piezoelectric element and imaging device are not directly coupled, that is, without using the mechanism for expanding the displacement extent of the piezoelectric 10 element, it is confirmed that the piezoelectric element returns to the initial position, even by a slow discharge of about 0.2 second, without having effects of friction or the like.

Inv 117 The invention is not limited to the illustrated 15 embodiment alone, but may be changed or modified within a range not departing from the true spirit of the invention. For example, in the embodiment, the internal stroboscope type (the stroboscope circuit 4 in Fig. 1) is explained, but the invention can be similarly applied in the case of using 20 an external type stroboscope device.

As explained herein, according to the invention as set forth in one aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, and energy accumulating means for supplying an electric power 25 to other unit is used as an electric power supply source for

the piezoelectric element, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera.

Ins 6/18 According to the invention as set forth in another aspect, relating to one aspect, the energy accumulating means is composed of a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, and the piezoelectric element is charged by the energy accumulated in this main capacitor, and therefore in addition to the effects of one aspect, the piezoelectric element can be operated by the main capacitor for stroboscope emission.

Ins 6/19 Cont According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the control means controls to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can

*All
Coral*

be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained.

Ins A20 According to the invention as set forth in still

5 another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, a piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the
10 piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the switching means includes a charge adjusting circuit for stopping the charging operation when the charged voltage in the
15 piezoelectric element becomes a specified value to hold this charged voltage, and restarting charging operation when the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element becomes lower than a specified value, and the control means controls to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in
20 a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also
25 an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since

*at 20
level* the charging end is controlled by the switching means, the load of the control means is lessened.

*Inv A21
level* According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image,

5 the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the
10 switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the
15 piezoelectric element, a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and comparing means for comparing the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element detected by the detecting means and a reference voltage, the charging switch circuit turns on or off charging
20 of the piezoelectric element on the basis of the result of comparison by the comparing means, and the control means controls to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in
25 a state before displacement of the imaging device, and

*A2
End*

therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since the charging end is controlled by the 5 comparing means of the switching means, the load of the control means is lessened.

INSA 220

According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the 10 switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging 15 sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the control means controls so as to stop the charging operation when the piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, and to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second 20 image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since 25 the charging end is controlled by the control means, the

U22
land

switching means is realized in a smaller circuit structure.

~~INS 23~~ According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, and also controls to stop the charging operation when the piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, whereas the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element, and a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls to turn on or off the charging switch circuit on the basis of the detected voltage of the detecting circuit, and to take a first image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by discharging the piezoelectric element in a state before displacement of the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit

*Ex 23
Cont*

in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since the charging end is controlled by the control means, the switching means is realized in a smaller circuit structure.

INSA 24 According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope 10 emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the control means controls to take a first image in a state not displacing 15 the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can 20 be obtained.

*INSA 25
Cont*

According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the 25 energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope

*25
last*

emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the switching 5 means includes a charge adjusting circuit for stopping the charging operation when the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element becomes a specified value to hold this charged voltage, and restarting charging operation when the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element becomes lower 10 than a specified value, and the control means controls to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without 15 particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since the charging end is controlled by the switching means, the load of the control means is lessened.

*IN5A26
20
Cest*

According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the 25 piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the

A 26
Cont

switching means for controlling the charging and discharging sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging 5 switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element, a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and comparing means for comparing the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element detected by the detecting means and a reference 10 voltage, the charging switch circuit turns on or off charging of the piezoelectric element on the basis of the result of comparison by the comparing means, and the control means controls to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the 15 piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since the charging end is controlled 20 by the comparing means of the switching means, the load of the control means is lessened.

INS A 27
Cont

According to the invention as set forth in still another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image, the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the 25 switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the

energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope
emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the
piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the
switching means for controlling the charging and discharging
5 sequence of the piezoelectric element, whereas the control
means controls so as to stop the charging operation when the
piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, and to
take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging
device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric
10 element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and
therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without
particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital
camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained.
Moreover, since the charging end is controlled by the control
15 means, the switching means is realized in a smaller circuit
structure.

*IN 3 A 28
Cont* According to the invention as set forth in still
another aspect, the imaging device takes a subject image,
the piezoelectric element displaces the imaging device, the
20 switching means charges the piezoelectric element by the
energy accumulated in a main capacitor for stroboscope
emission provided inside or outside, or discharges the
piezoelectric element, and the control means controls the
switching means for controlling the charging and discharging
25 sequence of the piezoelectric element, and also controls to

stop the charging operation when the piezoelectric element reaches a specified voltage, whereas the switching means includes a charging switch circuit for turning on or off charging of the piezoelectric element, a discharging switch circuit for turning on or off discharging of the piezoelectric element, and a detecting circuit for detecting the charged voltage in the piezoelectric element, and the control means controls to turn on or off the charging switch circuit on the basis of the detected voltage of the detecting circuit, and to take a first image in a state not displacing the imaging device, and take a second image by charging the piezoelectric element in a state of displacing the imaging device, and therefore the piezoelectric element can be operated without particularly preparing boosting circuit in the digital camera, and also an image of high definition can be obtained. Moreover, since the charging end is controlled by the control means, the switching means is realized in a smaller circuit structure.

The present document incorporates by reference the entire contents of Japanese priority documents, 11-307635 filed in Japan on October 28, 1999.

Although the invention has been described with respect to a specific embodiment for a complete and clear disclosure, the appended claims are not to be thus limited but are to be construed as embodying all modifications and alternative

constructions that may occur to one skilled in the art which fairly fall within the basic teaching herein set forth.